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## Senate

### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a report on the activities of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and I ask unanimous consent to have 1,000 copies of this report printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. The Senate Intelligence Committee submits this report of its activities covering the period January 1, 1981, to December 31, 1982. Under the provisions of Senate Resolution 400, the committee has been charged with the responsibility to carry out oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States. Most of the work of the committee is, of necessity, conducted in secrecy. Nonetheless, the committee believes that intelligence activities should be as accountable as possible. Therefore, we submit this public report to the Senate in order to meet this responsibility.

I believe this report will reflect my view that the intelligence community is alive and well, and getting better every day despite the turmoil it experienced in the 1970's. This committee was formed 7 years ago as a result of that turmoil and, I am happy to say, the recovery process started following the committee's formation.

Mr. President, we are the only nation in the world that makes the in-

telligence community accountable to the general public. No other government produces the kind of public report that summarizes the activities of its intelligence oversight. In effect, we have made our intelligence services the most public secret services in the world. This action, along with the well established budget authorization procedure, has made the American system of legislative oversight of the intelligence community unique.

The budget authorization process is standard procedure now. No other nation in the world does this. I believe it is the best method of accountability there is in our Government. This method makes it clear that our constitutional responsibilities are fulfilled, while at the same time maintaining the confidentiality necessary for an effective intelligence system.

We examine in detail the budgets of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the intelligence activities of the Department of Defense, State, and Treasury, and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. This function is a key aspect of effective congressional oversight of the intelligence community. Through this process, we can determine if intelligence continues to be well managed and responsive to our needs. It gives us a chance to focus on a wide range of issues, all important to our national interests, such as international trade and monetary policy, nuclear proliferation, energy, political

developments in Third World countries, international terrorism, and narcotics.

Mr. President, even covert action, the most secret and sensitive activity of the intelligence community, comes under the scrutiny of the Intelligence Committee. The committee has received detailed reports and has heard testimony on covert action programs, and has actively monitored the progress of those programs once launched. Certain covert action programs have been modified to take into account views expressed by the committee. Under the provisions of Senate Resolution 400, the committee has also provided briefings on some programs to members of other committees.

In addition, the committee has been active in reviewing covert action during the annual budget authorization process. In that connection, the committee has continued its practice of annual review of each covert action line-item by line-item. Given the sensitivity of information regarding covert action, and the Presidential findings regarding it, this report does not discuss the details of these matters although they occupied a substantial amount of time and attention of our committee members.

This report shows that the committee and staff were involved in many areas of interest to our national security and foreign policy. For example, we have examined whether the intelligence community was effectively responding to the situation in Central

America. The committee also made an inquiry into the conduct of the Director of Central Intelligence. It looked into the serious problems of technology transfer and it supported legislation to protect our agents' identities from being disclosed.

Recent years have witnessed a growth in public awareness of the importance of intelligence that is timely, relevant, and of the highest quality. Accurate intelligence is required for informed decisionmaking on many critical defense and foreign policy issues, such as the development of national nuclear weapons programs or Soviet use of chemical agents in warfare.

Mr. President, my firm belief has always been that good intelligence is needed to protect the kind of freedom we enjoy in our great country. I believe this report will also show that we are getting good intelligence information which is so vital to our survival as a people and a Nation. I hope that this report will also show that congressional oversight of intelligence activities is effective, and that the American people are better off because of it.

In concluding, I would like to thank all of the staff for its fine work over the course of the 97th Congress. As well, I would like to thank Robin Cleveland, a professional staff member of the committee, who bore the major burden of preparing this report and coordinating its production with the members of our committee.